COMMANDERS DIGEST

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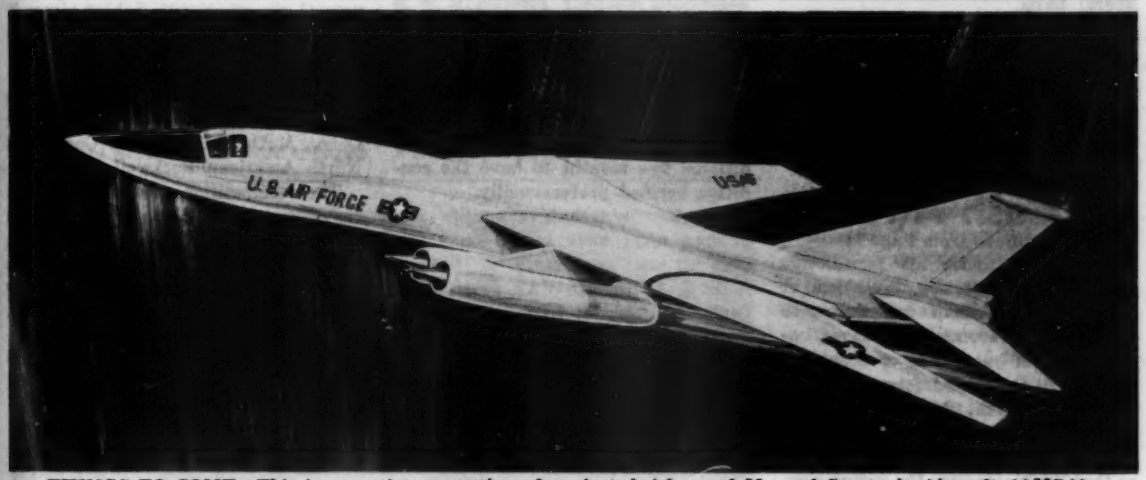

THINGS TO COME—This is an artist conception of projected Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft (AMSA).

Military Will Get Cash Awards

President Johnson has signed an Executive Order which makes it possible for military personnel to receive cash awards from civilian agencies of the Government for suggestions, inventions, or scientific achievements that benefit those agencies.

Basically, it puts into effect the inter-departmental awards phase of the program authorized in the military cash awards law of 1965 (PL 89-198).

Under the law's military service provisions, members of the armed forces have been eligible to receive awards for suggestions adopted within the services.

Tangible benefits of over $119,000,000 have already been realized as a result of the awards program. Now members of the military will be eligible for awards on essentially the same basis as civilian employes. As much as $25,000 is awardable for a single suggestion or achievement under the terms of the President's order (Executive Order 11438).

The action is expected to encourage even greater participation by members of the armed forces in the Government's highly successful incentive awards program, with the resulting improvements benefitting the American taxpayer.

The Act, passed by the 89th Congress (H.R. 8333), amends Title 10, United States Code, "to provide for the establishment of a program of cash awards for suggestions, inventions, or scientific achievements by members of the armed forces which contribute to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of Government operations."

Specifically, the 1965 Act states:

"The Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy (now under the Department of Transportation), may authorize the payment of a cash award to, and incur necessary expense for the honorary recognition of, a member of the

(Continued on Page 2)

DOD Science Board Adds Four Members

Four new members were appointed Jan. 1 to the Defense Science Board, the senior technical advisory body in the Department of Defense.

Appointed were: Dr. Arthur T. Biehl, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory; Dr. Lewis M. Branscomb, University of Colorado; Mr. Daniel J. Fink, General Electric Corporation; and Dr. Charles M. Herzfeld, International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Defense Science Board advises the Secretary of Defense, through the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, on scientific and technical matters of interest to the Department of Defense.

DENTAL POLICY AIDS VETERANS

A new policy on dental care adopted by the Veterans Administration in mid-December will extend treatment to Vietnam era veterans on a more liberal basis.

VA for some time has provided treatment for dental conditions that originated or were aggravated during military service if supporting military records were submitted and if application was made during the first year after release from service.

Under VA's new policy, dental treatment may be provided without supporting military records, if it is determined within eight months after release from service that the condition is service-connected.

The veteran must make his application within the first six months after release from service and has the additional two months to have the condition verified professionally.

The VA said that to qualify, the veteran must have served on active duty six months or more.

Dr. J. J. Hiniker, VA's director for dentistry, said the new policy is expected to extend dental care to veterans who developed conditions during military service that were not entered in their records.

Military Will Get Cash Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

armed forces under his jurisdiction who by his suggestion, invention, or scientific achievement contributes to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of operations or programs relating to the armed forces."

Section 2 of the President's Executive Order signed Dec. 3, states:

"An executive department or agency that adopts or uses the suggestion, invention, or scientific achievement of a member of the armed forces who is not under its jurisdiction may recommend to the Department of Defense or to the Department of Transportation, as appropriate, a cash or honorary recognition of the number and shall justify its recommendation with appropriate documentation and explanation of how the suggestion, invention, or scientific achievement contributes to the efficiency, economy, or other improvements of the operations of the Government of the United States. Awards shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of Transportation, as appropriate.

"The regulations of the Department of Defense and Department of Transportation may include designations of officials to whom authority for receiving, evaluating, and making awards may be assigned."

The 1965 incentive awards legislation (PL 89-198) has been implemented by the Defense Department and the separate services. The President's Executive Order signed Dec. 3 is now in the process of being implemented by the Defense Department.

3 COMPANIES GET FIGHTER CONTRACT

The Air Force's F-15A is now a step closer with the contract definition phase of development of the advanced air superiority fighter aircraft being awarded to three aircraft companies.

Contracts totaling $28.8 million were awarded to Fairchild Hiller Corp., McDonnell Douglas Corp. and North American Rockwell Corp.

The competition provided for in these contracts will produce refined design, funding and production data on which the Air Force will base its subsequent selection of one firm to develop and produce the new aircraft.

The F-15 will be a highly maneuverable, single place, twin-engine jet fighter expected to become operational in the mid-1970's.

SPACE HEROES—America's spacemen, who charmed the world on Christmas Eve during moon orbit, are (l to r) Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., USN; Maj. William A. Anders, USAF; and Col. Frank Borman, USAF, commander.

Citizenship Speeded for Military

The Immigration and Naturalization Act has been amended to provide for expeditious naturalization of foreign nationals serving in the armed forces of the United States during the Vietnam conflict.

In addition, the amendment applies to any future period designated by the President by Executive Order as a period in which the armed forces of the United States are or were engaged in armed conflict with a hostile foreign force.

The amended Act was originally bill H. R. 15147, and signed into law by President Johnson on Oct. 24, 1968. It now is Public Law 90-633.

It applies to foreign nationals who have served on active duty with the armed forces at any time during a period beginning Feb. 28, 1961, and ending at a future date to be designated by the President, or who may serve in any future period of hostility so designated by Presidential Executive Order.

No minimum period of service is required, however, the service must be characterized as satisfactory.

The requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act with regard to age, residence, physical presence in the United States, court jurisdiction, the 30 day waiting period after filing of the petition and payment of naturalization fee are waived for all eligible alien service members.

In addition, the requirement that a foreign national be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence is waived if the alien service member has at any time enlisted, re-enlisted or been inducted into the armed forces within the territorial United States, the Canal Zone, American Samoa, or Swains Island.

Foreign nationals serving in the armed forces who desire to obtain United States citizenship and who may benefit by the liberalization of these provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act are encouraged to consult a local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or their legal assistance officer for information and assistance.

VOTE BALLOTS—Leathernecks of the 3d Marine Division take time out to cast their absentee voting ballots by mail while patrolling south of Demilitarized Zone in South Vietnam.

February Draft To Call Up 33,700

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Stations with 33,700 inductees in February.

This is the largest draft call since May when 45,900 were called. In January, 26,800 are scheduled for induction.

Of the February total, 32,200 will be assigned to the Army and 1,500 to the Marine Corps.

This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

What Is It? How Does It Work? Why Do We Provide It?

FOREIGN AID: SIX MISCONCEPTIONS

Are most Americans aware that foreign aid programs are conducted by 18 other developed countries in the free world and by every Communist country that can afford one?

This was one of the questions asked by William S. Gaud, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, in a recent speech analyzing six major misconceptions about the U.S. foreign aid program. Below are excerpts from Mr. Gaud's address of November 19.

The United States has conducted a foreign aid program since the end of World War II, a span that covers four Presidents, 11 Congresses, and more than 20 years. Yet today a great many Americans still have no clear or accurate picture of what foreign aid is, how it works, or why we provide it.

I'd like to review the state of our aid program today by discussing a series of six propositions about aid. Each proposition deals with an important issue in international development. Each is widely thought to be true. Each is wrong. Together, these misconceptions produce much of the difficulty the aid program encounters in public debate and in the Congress.

AID Funds Spent in U.S., Not Abroad

First proposition: The AID program sends money abroad to assist backward countries in their development. That is just not true.

The biggest single misconception about the foreign aid program is that we send money abroad. We don't. Foreign aid consists of American equipment, raw materials, expert services, and food—all provided for specific development projects which we ourselves review and approve.

We provide fertilizer for Asia's farms, cement for irrigation ditches, generators for new power-plants, steel for railways and tube wells. We send paper for textbooks, DDT for malaria eradication. Above all, we send people: American teachers, tax experts, agriculturists, engineers, doctors, health workers, and the like, who can train local people to do their jobs, establish local institutions with which to work.

Ninety-three percent of AID funds are spent directly in the United States to pay for these things. Just last year, some 4,000 American firms in 50 States received $1.3 billion in AID funds for products supplied as part of the foreign aid program.

AID funds also go to pay the salaries of American experts, both those who work directly for the Government and employees of American labor unions, business firms, cooperatives, and universities that carry out technical assistance on contract with the Agency.

AID pays for the training of foreign nationals in this country. This year we celebrated the graduation of the 100,000th person to be trained in the United States under AID financing. He is a Brazilian who earned his master's degree in business administration at the University of Southern California. He returned home to teach cost accounting and to organize new curricula in public administration. Development is the work of people, dedicated, skilled people; we give a lot of attention to their training.

Economic Assistance Highly Concentrated

The second proposition is this: The foreign aid program sprawls all over the world and it is spread too thin. The fact is that our economic assistance is highly concentrated. We give aid to those few countries which can make the best use of it—countries which offer the best promise of solid results.

Currently, 86 percent of all aid going to individual countries is concentrated in 14 countries. Five of these are in Latin America, eight in Asia, and one in Africa. Three-quarters of all loans in Asia and Africa will go to just three countries, India Pakistan, and Turkey—not many countries, but they contain half the people whom American foreign aid seeks to help.

The Self-Help Requirement

The third proposition is this: Our foreign aid program is designed primarily to keep afloat unfortunate countries which can't help themselves.

Ten years ago, that would have been true. In the 1950's, after the Korean war, after the Greek civil war, after direct Soviet threats to Turkey and Iran, we were concerned with the security of the great arc of Asia. Two-thirds of our aid was military then, designed to strengthen countries on the Sino-Soviet border. Our economic aid was largely budget support, keeping civilian economies afloat while national defenses were stiffened.

Today, the reverse is true. Most of our aid is economic. Except for Southeast Asia, where there is a hot war, most of our economic aid is for long-term development.

Many countries need outside help. But need alone is not the test. The test is their ability to make good use of outside help. Not all countries are capable of self-help, as they must be if they are to get development

assistance from the U.S. Not all are able to muster their own resources, as they must if they are to make development progress. Not all have leaders willing and able to take the steps, the politically difficult steps, required to make good use of resources from whatever source. We work with those who are up to the job. Increasingly, we have made self-help a condition of our assistance. The countries in which we concentrate aid now invest in development $5 of their own for every dollar they get from the outside.

Closing the Food-Population Gap

Proposition four: The foreign aid programs depend on American food surpluses to prevent mass famines as the world food and population crisis worsens. American food shipments are important today, but the proposition couldn't be more out of line with reality.

There is no question that the growing imbalance between food supplies and population is the most pressing problem of our time. Food aid from the United States and other surplus-food producers can fill the food gap for a time. But we cannot go on indefinitely trying to make up food deficits with food aid nor, for many reasons, should we try to do so. Throughout the developing world, wherever the potential for productive agriculture exists, everything possible must be done to increase food production.

There are those who see the food gap widening and who say that mass famine is inevitable. I disagree. I am convinced that the developing nations can expand their agriculture sufficiently to meet their food needs for the next 15 or 20 years. Over the longer term, however, the food problem can be solved only if the rate of population growth is slowed down. . . .

This is why AID gives first priority to assisting family planning programs, along with aid to food production.

Other Countries Sharing the Aid Burden

The fifth proposition about aid is that the United States is carrying more than its share of the aid burden. Most people think so, and they're wrong. Eighteen other non-Communist countries besides the United States provide economic assistance today.

Many of the other donors are countries which the Marshall Plan helped back on their feet after World War II. Virtually all the industrially advanced nations, including the Communist countries, now carry on foreign assistance programs. So do Israel and Taiwan, both fairly recent graduates of our program.

In the past, American leadership in the aid field set an example for the rest of the world to follow. But in the last few years the United States has relinquished its aid leadership. Other countries which can afford less are now doing more.

Six others devote a greater share of their national income to official aid than does the United States. France, Portugal, Australia, the Netherlands, Western Germany, and Belgium all top us. The United Kingdom is tied with us for seventh place. We now devote slightly more than one-half of 1 percent of our national income to official aid. In terms of official and private aid flows combined, the United States ranks 10th among the donor nations.

Nine countries provide aid on better overall terms—lower interest rates and longer term loans—than we do. Nevertheless, this year the Congress once again raised the interest rate on the loans that we make to developing countries.

Some say that we cannot afford foreign aid. This is nonsense. In 1949 our gross national product was $260 billion, and we committed $5.5 billion to foreign assistance. In the 20 years since, our GNP has tripled to more than $800 billion; yet our aid commitments have shrunk by more than a third. Our GNP is now increasing by around $50 billion per year. Our entire aid program amounts to less than one-tenth of this annual increase. Of course we can afford foreign aid.

What Foreign Aid Can Do

Granting that we can afford foreign aid, should we still be in the business? What are we after?

That brings us to *the sixth and last proposition. Too many people still believe that we conduct a foreign aid program to win friends for the United States and to increase our bargaining power in the United Nations and other international forums.* That's *not* why we do it.

Our programs to assist development are no shortcut to winning friends and influencing people or governments. Aid cannot even guarantee gratitude from those it helps.

What can foreign aid do? It can help avert a world food crisis, for one thing. And what is more important than that? Hungry people are angry people, restless people, dissatisfied people; not the kind of people anyone wants for neighbors.

Development aid can help us get on in today's tight little world. The development progress of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America bears directly on the long-term security of the United States. Those nations will not endure indefinitely the conditions under which they have lived in the past. They are going to change. It is in our interest that they change peacefully and constructively. If the Indians and Pakistanis have only hunger, ignorance, and disease to look forward to, the odds on their stability—and on a stable peace—will grow very long indeed. These are facts of life that we cannot escape.

We also seek to help the poor two-thirds of the world because it is right. Hunger is wrong. Ignorance, disease, and hopelessness are wrong. And, I might add, indifference to poverty and despair is wrong.

KEEPING FIT—Navymen aboard U.S. aircraft carrier "Intrepid" compete in deck races during bombing halt of North Vietnam called by Presidential order.

ARMY TESTS 'RAID' DEVICE

A new Rapid Alerting Identification Device (RAID) is being given engineering and service tests by the Army's Combat Developments Command at Ft. Belvoir, Va., and if requirements are met could trim considerably the approach to sighting and firing on low altitude targets.

RAID, a portable typewriter-sized electronic box developed by Sanders Associates, Radford, Mass., would accompany the CHAPARRAL-VULCAN Air Defense System in the field.

Receiving radio-transmitted impulses from nearby radar centers, it would flash lights to alert firers to approaching low-level targets.

The device has a gridded face-panel with 49 squares, each grid square with two small lights—green for friendly and red for hostile potential targets. Firers in the field know the squares are their "territory" and by watching light-flashing patterns can get a good idea of the course a potential target is following.

While final sighting and firing still depends on good eyes and a steady firing skill, RAID is far more dependable as an alert system than voice communication by radio or telephone between radar centers and firers.

It also is faster, and its dependability is further insured by a monitor RAID box in the radar center that tells if the impulses to the firers are registering properly.

Clifford Cites Housing Record

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said Dec. 31 that equal housing for military personnel around the United States has made "impressive" progress but it needs even more.

He said, "reports from all parts of the nation show that 93 percent of the 1,201,250 rental units which were surveyed near military bases in the United States in 1967 are now available to all military personnel on an equal opportunity basis.

"While this is an impressive achievement, I want to emphasize again that nothing short of 100 percent success can be acceptable.

"When the housing survey was initiated in mid-1967, we found only 22 percent of these 1.2 million rental housing units were listed as available to all our people on an equal opportunity basis. This situation was disgraceful, and immediate corrective action was initiated.

"With the help of communities throughout the land—north, south, east and west—the Department of Defense has made heartwarming progress. As one example, the increase in listed equal opportunity units in California rose from 13 percent in mid-1967 to 51 percent in November of last year to 98 percent as of last month.

(See Table at Right)

"The progress has been persistent and impressive. But what has been most impressive to me has been the voluntary cooperation of countless citizens in joining the Department of Defense in the campaign to wipe out discrimination against those who wear the uniform of our country. I am confident that progress will continue in the year ahead."

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THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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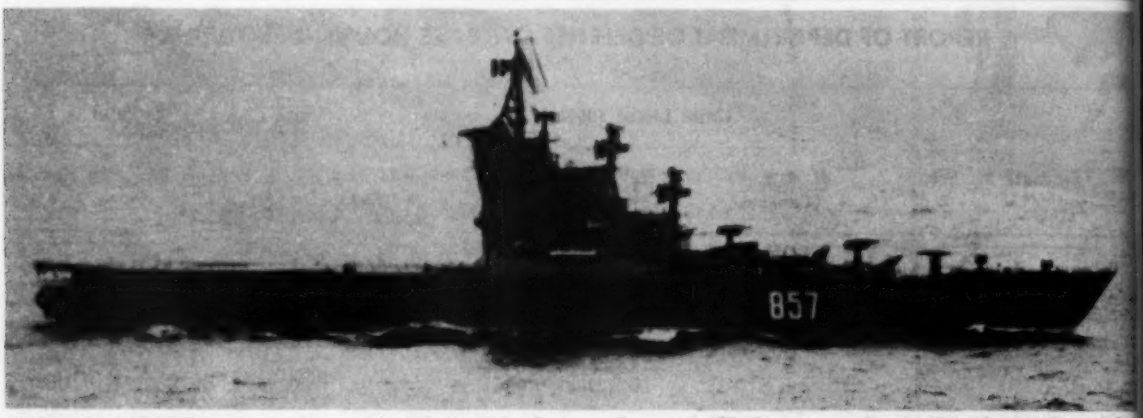
REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFF BASE HOUSING PROGRAM

State or Area	Units Listed (000's)			Units Listed as % Total		
	31 Aug. 67 (Census)	30 Nov. 67	30 Nov. 68	31 Aug. 67 (Census)	30 Nov. 67	30 Nov. 68
Alabama	5.7	8.2	20.4	56	79	98
Arizona	5.6	7.5	16.8	59	80	98
Arkansas	2.3	2.3	3.0	82	82	94
California	37.3	147.5	266.1	13	51	98
Colorado	9.6	10.3	19.1	62	66	100
Connecticut	—	—	4.0	—	—	100
Delaware	—	—	2.3	—	—	98
Florida	9.7	9.9	35.2	33	34	96
Georgia	17.5	18.0	39.9	44	45	88
Idaho	0.1	0.2	1.7	12	22	99
Illinois	8.2	17.0	28.8	32	67	99
Indiana	2.8	3.9	14.4	21	29	99
Iowa	—	—	1.6	—	—	100
Kansas	9.5	10.3	19.0	57	62	92
Kentucky	1.5	3.8	6.6	30	75	97
Louisiana	11.0	11.4	23.5	42	44	68
Maine	1.0	1.1	1.0	42	43	100
Maryland	5.6	39.4	147.7	4	27	86
Massachusetts	4.4	4.5	13.7	50	51	100
Michigan	0.6	0.6	8.1	10	10	95
Minnesota	—	8.8	9.9	—	92	100
Mississippi	1.2	1.4	5.8	24	27	93
Missouri	1.6	2.4	5.2	42	63	97
Montana	1.6	1.8	1.8	72	77	97
Nebraska	0.5	0.6	4.2	23	28	95
Nevada	1.2	1.2	20.6	17	17	90
New Hampshire	1.0	1.6	2.6	65	100	99
New Jersey	9.9	9.9	20.5	54	54	100
New Mexico	4.7	4.7	8.1	59	59	100
New York	1.8	12.7	42.0	6	38	99
North Carolina	2.7	8.0	16.7	22	67	99
North Dakota	1.4	2.7	3.8	35	70	100
Ohio	5.8	5.9	25.5	34	35	98
Oklahoma	4.4	4.6	14.1	26	27	99
Oregon	.03	0.1	2.8	1	2	100
Pennsylvania	2.1	17.0	24.3	12	98	99
Rhode Island	1.2	4.6	8.0	18	66	99
South Carolina	1.5	13.2	31.8	6	49	95
South Dakota	0.2	2.0	2.3	8	97	99
Tennessee	8.0	8.1	11.4	70	70	93
Texas	29.6	46.6	75.2	48	76	96
Utah	.09	0.4	3.7	2	10	92
Virginia (Northern)	9.1	33.4	76.4	10	36	79
Virginia (exc. Northern)	17.7	32.2	53.3	33	61	94
Washington	5.9	9.4	27.7	27	43	99
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	1.7	—	—	100
NATIONAL TOTAL	245.6	529.2	1172.1	22	48	93



RUSSIAN ACTIVITY—Soviet Navy ship "Moskva" is shown underway in Mediterranean Sea in this photo released by the Department of Defense.

Laird to Examine Defense Policies

A "Blue Ribbon" commission to examine the Nation's defense policies is among the initial plans of Secretary of Defense designate Melvin R. Laird.

Mr. Laird, in his first meeting with the press since being named to the Defense post, said, "I feel that we must set up a top level committee or commission to reappraise the Defense establishment and Defense policy, and the organization of the Department of Defense."

At the Pentagon news conference, Rep. Laird, R-Wisc., said he was hopeful that such a review could be set up in the not too distant future. He said the report from such a body would take from six months to a year.

Rep. Laird expressed hope that the war in Vietnam could be ended by next year and that he would give his enthusiastic support as Defense Secretary to this end.

He said he hoped he could come up with more satisfactory defense spending estimates, "but I would first hope that by the time we get to the preparation of our first budget, we could end the war in Vietnam."

When asked if he would define nuclear superiority and whether he believed in it, the secretary designate said, "Well, I have discussed that in the past. Certainly I believe that this country—and I don't want to limit it to that area, because the area is important as far as our conventional weapons are concerned—I believe that the United States should maintain a superior position as far as its defense forces are concerned. But this is, again, getting into the broad general area that I believe we should limit to my first press conference after assuming the role of Secretary of Defense."

He said that naming of the Service Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries is an important task and "one that I shall not take lightly, and I will take my time." He did say it would be ideal to name them in time so that they can have some transition period with the present secretaries.

When asked if his lack of administrative experience might hamper him in the Defense Secretary job, Mr. Laird said, "I would agree that I have not had administrative experience. I believe, however, that I have other experiences that would qualify me for this job, and I have no lack of confidence that I can perform as Secretary of Defense."

Military Strength Set At 3.4 Million

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces on Nov. 30, based on preliminary reports, was 3,432,578, according to the Department of Defense.

This represents a decrease of 21,380 from the Oct. 31 combined strength but an increase of 20,588 above a year ago.

November strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison are:

	30 Nov. Prelim	Oct. 31	Nov. 30, 1967
Total, DOD	3,432,578	3,453,958	3,411,990
Army	1,473,616	1,496,011	1,468,778
Navy	754,065	753,020	752,016
Marine Corps	311,098	308,367	299,897
Air Force	893,799	896,560	891,299

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

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